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BOROUGH OF RADCLIFFE

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*Mayor :*

ALDERMAN J. M. MURPHY, J.P.

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
**Medical Officer of Health**  
FOR THE YEAR 1959  
INCLUDING THE REPORT OF THE  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR



C. H. T. WADE, M.D., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health*

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## Health Committee.

## 1959-60



Chairman : Councillor R. A. KERNOHAN, M.B., B.Ch.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor F. SUTTON.

Alderman V. ISHERWOOD, J.P.

Councillor J. FRANKS.

„ S. GARNER.

„ E. HAMNETT.

„ J. HOLCROFT.

„ J. B. MASON.

,, A. SHEA.

„ L. SILLETT.

„ T. SYKES.

„ S. THRELFALL.

THE MAYOR AND DEPUTY-MAYOR (ex-officio).



Town Clerk - - - H. A. FOX, LL.B.

## Officers of the Health Department.

.....

### *Medical Officer of Health :*

C. H. T. WADE, M.D., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.

### *Chief Public Health Inspector :*

JOHN S. OLDFIELD, M.A.P.H.I.  
 Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.  
 Cert. Smoke Inspector.

-----

### *Additional Public Health Inspector :*

ROY BOWER.  
 PETER WILSON, M.A.P.H.I.  
 (Appointed 1st October, 1959).

### *Clerk :*

Mrs. E. PARTINGTON.

**ANNUAL REPORT.**

Public Health Department,  
10 Spring Lane,  
Radcliffe,

July, 1960.

*To His Worship the Mayor and all the Members  
of the Radcliffe Borough Council.*

I have the honour to present the annual report for the year 1959 on the health and sanitary conditions of the district.

The estimated mid-year population was 27,240. The adjusted birth rate was 14.9 and the adjusted death rate 15.4. The corresponding figures for England and Wales were 16.5 and 11.6 respectively.

The infant mortality rate was again on the high side at 44.0 per 1,000 live births. A five year average gives a figure of 35.1. The national rate for 1959 was 22.0. It is the mortality within the first week which is the cause of this high rate. Fourteen of the total of seventeen infant deaths occurred in the first week of life. Prematurity and developmental abnormalities accounted for thirteen of these deaths.

There were no maternal deaths.

Cancer of the lung caused the deaths of twelve men and three women.

Measles was the principal epidemic disease and there were no cases of poliomyelitis notified.

There were five cases of illness due to food poisoning, of which three were connected with an outbreak in another area.

Five new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis occurred and there were four deaths, all elderly persons.

Vaccination against tuberculosis by B.C.G. is now available to all school children from the age of twelve onwards. This will protect them when they leave school and go into industry or other work where there is greater risk of infection,

Seventy four houses were demolished in clearance areas. The Council's five-year programme is up to date and will shortly be completed.

During the year fifty houses and sixteen flats were completed by the Council and sixty three houses by private builders.

Eight certificates of disrepair were applied for and seven were agreed.

Improvement grants were approved in 42 cases.

More work was carried out in respect of Food Hygiene, over five hundred inspections of food premises being carried out.

The water supply was only maintained during the dry summer by making special arrangements to draw on supplies from the City of Manchester.

Mains pressures were reduced but no houses were actually without water. A number of samples were bacteriologically unsatisfactory.

One volumetric analyser is now in use for estimating the amount of soot and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere. The records obtained show that the pollution is typical of an industrial and thickly populated area.

A programme of smoke control areas has been put into operation to deal with domestic premises. There has been a remarkable improvement in industrial premises with one or two exceptions.

Fumes from a chemical works have caused many complaints and the Council has taken every possible step to minimise this trouble. A special ventilating plant and new chimney is being installed by the firm concerned which it is hoped will lessen the nuisance.

I wish to express my thanks to the members of the Council and staff for their help and co-operation during the year.

I am, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. H. T. WADE,

Medical Officer of Health.



## SECTION A.

## Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

\*\*\*\*\*

Area (in acres) ....	4,915
Registrar-General's estimate of Resident Population, 1959 ....	27,240
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1959) according to Rate Book ....	9,777
Rateable Value ....	£157,089
Sum represented by a penny rate ....	£1370

## Vital Statistics.

Live Births.				Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	....	....		173	196	369
Illegitimate	....	....		8	9	17
				<hr/> 181	<hr/> 205	<hr/> 386
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population				....	....	14.2
Adjusted rate				....	....	14.9
Still Births	....	....	....	2	10	12
Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still )Births				....	....	30.2
Deaths	....	....	....	193	193	386
Crude death rate per 1,000 of resident population				....		14.2
Adjusted rate				....	....	15.4
Deaths from puerperal causes :—					Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal Sepsis				....	Nil.	Nil.
Other Maternal Cases				....	Nil.	Nil.

## Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	....	..	44.0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			46.1
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			—

## Neo-natal mortality :—

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	....	14
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	....	36.3

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	....	....	....	47
„ Gastro enteritis (under 2 years)			....	Nil

## Deaths according to Wards :—

			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ainsworth	....	....	21	24	45
Black Lane	....	....	60	55	115
Radcliffe Bridge	....	....	34	28	62
Radcliffe Hall	....	....	39	39	78
Stand Lane	....	....	39	47	86
			<hr/> 193	<hr/> 193	<hr/> 386

## Mean Rates for the past 40 years :—

Mean Rate of 5 years	Per 1000 of Population				Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births	Rate of Death under 1 year to 1000 Births
	Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Death Rate from Cancer		
				not		
1920 to 1924.....	17.9	13.4	0.66	available	3.5	94
1925 to 1929.....	13.4	13.3	0.56	„	4.9	60
1930 to 1934.....	13.2	13.1	0.66	1.53	2.96	51
1935 to 1939.....	12.5	13.7	0.42	1.89	4.7	58.7
1940 to 1944.....	15.6	14.4	0.34	1.93	2.9	51.7
1945 to 1949.....	17.8	14.2	0.22	2.27	0.42	43
1950 to 1954.....	14.9	14.0	0.10	2.12	Nil.	32.4
1955 to 1959.....	14.9	14.3	0.09	2.24	0.54	35.0

The causes of death are as follows :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	Nil.
Cancer	52
Diabetes	3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	52
Coronary Disease, Angina	56
Other Heart Disease	102
Influenza	13
Pneumonia	11
Bronchitis	27
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4
Gastro Enteritis	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	4
Accidents	14
Suicide	4
Leukaemia	1
All other causes	38
	<hr/> 386 <hr/>

## SECTION B.

### General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

The Lancashire County Council, under the National Health Service Act, is the responsible Authority for the provision and maintenance of local health services such as Child Welfare, Mental Health, Care of School Children, and Care of the Aged.

The Ambulance, District Nursing, Midwifery and Maternity and Child Welfare Services provided by the County Council are administered under the Divisional Health Service Scheme by the Divisional Health Committee No. 12 from headquarters in Bury.

Hospital facilities are provided and maintained through the Regional Hospital Board and Hospital Management Committees. Patients are admitted without regard to local authority boundaries.

The Borough Council is responsible for the provision of the remainder of local health services, and the whole of those matters likely to affect or be concerned with the maintenance of high standards of environmental health. These services include:—

Control of Infectious Diseases (including Food poisoning).

Provision of suitable Water Supplies.

Control of food and food preparing premises (including the sampling of milk, ice cream and other foodstuffs for bacteriological examination).

Provision of sanitary accommodation to houses, factories, shops and other premises, and the provision of public sanitary conveniences.

Inspection of houses with regard to fitness for human habitation.

Detection and prevention of nuisances.

The prevention of atmospheric pollution.

Control of rat, mouse, and insect infestations.

The examination of milk, water, ice cream, and samples of other foods, and the examination of pathological specimens is undertaken without charge to the Borough, by the Public Health Laboratory Service, at the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

The number of specimens examined and the results are as follows:—

					<i>Number</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Swabs from suspected Diphtheria cases and contacts	....				1	Nil.	1
Other specimens	....	....	....		191	57	134

#### **DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.**

The following table gives the particulars of immunisation.

##### **1.—No. of Individuals who completed a full course of primary immunisation during 1959.**

AGE AT DATE OF FINAL INJECTION									
0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	Total under 5 years	5—	10—	Total aged 5–14 incl.	Total aged 15 & over
220	39	11	19	9	298	36	4	40	—

**2.—No. of Individuals who were given a reinforcement injection during 1959, i.e., subsequent to complete course.**

AGE GROUP				
0—	5—	10—14 incl.	Total 0—14 Incl.	Total aged 15 and over
20	162	14	196	—

**3.—No. of children who had completed a course of primary immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1959.**

Age at 31.12.59 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1958	1—4 1954—1957	5—9 1949—1953	10—14 1944—1948	Total under 15
Number Immunised	58	1059	1339	1576	4032

**POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.**

The following table gives details and numbers of persons who completed vaccination against poliomyelitis during the period 28th December, 1958 to 2nd January, 1960.

Born in Year	Completed vaccination
1942 (or earlier)	972
1943	55
1944	35
1945	45
1946	86
1947	92
1948	87
1949	63
1950	53
1951	72
1952	81
1953	67
1954	73
1955	78
1956	106
1957	102
1958	183
1959	6
Total	2256

In addition 2,679 persons received a third injection during the same period.

## SECTION C

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS  
AND OTHER DISEASES.

The incidence of infectious diseases was low.

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified in 1959 and for the preceding four years :—

Disease	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Scarlet Fever ....	6	10	5	9	54
Diphtheria ....	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid ....	9	—	—	—	1
Measles ....	541	18	554	53	185
Whooping Cough ....	27	29	16	52	18
Pneumonia ....	36	19	39	23	18
Puerperal Pyrexia ....	—	1	1	1	4
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ....	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ....	3	1	6	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ....	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ....	6	6	5	1	1
Dysentery ....	44	190	6	26	49
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ....	18	7	12	9	4
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis....	2	1	—	1	1
Meninges ....	1	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning....	7	—	4	4	5
Meningococcal Infection ....	4	1	1	1	1
Malaria (contracted abroad) ....	—	—	—	—	—

## Infectious Diseases According to Wards.

Disease	Ainsworth	Black Lane	Radcliffe Bridge	Radcliffe Hall	Stand Lane	Total
Scarlet Fever ....	1	18	9	6	20	54
Measles ....	29	36	28	23	69	185
Whooping Cough ....	2	13	2	1	—	18
Pneumonia ....	—	4	5	2	7	18
Erysipelas ....	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dysentery ....	2	13	11	6	17	49
Pul. T.B. ....	—	1	—	—	3	4
Non-Pul. T.B. ....	1	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal Infection ....	—	1	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ....	—	1	—	3	—	4
Food Poisoning ....	—	5	—	—	—	5
Paratyphoid ....	1	—	—	—	—	1
	36	92	55	41	117	341

**Tuberculosis.**

The following Table shows the number of new cases and deaths recorded during the year :—

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years								
0-1 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-25 .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35 .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55 .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
55-65 .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
	—	4	1	—	4	—	—	—
	4		1		4		—	
	5				4			



# NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1959.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED													Total Deaths
	Total Cases at all Ages	Years												
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65 and over		
Scarlet Fever	54	—	1	6	4	5	28	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	18	1	—	2	1	4	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (excluding Rubella)	185	6	21	22	31	31	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	49	—	8	9	4	—	6	1	4	17	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia (Primary & Influenzal)	18	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	5	6	11	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
	335	11	30	39	40	40	119	12	14	17	7	6	11	—



**SECTION D.****SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.**

Public Health Department,  
10, Spring Lane,  
Radeliffe.

*To His Worship the Mayor and all Members of the Council.*

I have pleasure in presenting to you the following report on the sanitary circumstances of the district and on the work carried out by the department during the year ending 31st December, 1959, my first full year as Chief Public Health Inspector to the Council.

During the year a total of 130 houses listed on the present 5 year Slum Clearance Programme were inspected and of these, 117 houses were found to be unfit for human habitation and were subsequently included in clearance areas. At the end of the year only 84 houses remained to be inspected before completion of the present programme.

Following the appointment of Mr. Wilson as a second Additional Public Health Inspector on the 1st October, the department again experienced a full establishment of Inspectors and time was available to concentrate on a future 5 year, and a longer term programme for the establishment of Smoke Control areas throughout the town.

Before the end of the year the proposals had been accepted by the Council and submitted to the Ministry of Housing & Local Government for approval.

It will be appreciated that since the comparatively new work connected with the creation of smoke control areas is additional to the many varied duties already carried out by the department, adequate progress in this very important field will depend on the full establishment of both technical and clerical staff within the department.

Over five hundred inspections of food premises were carried out and much valuable hygiene instruction was given during these visits and many improvements were carried out as a result of suggestions and notices.

I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their consideration and the Chief Officers and all members of the Health Department staff for their valued co-operation during the year.

I am, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. OLDFIELD,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

### **Water Supply.**

The water supply for the greater portion of the area is provided by the Irwell Valley Water Board and is mainly upland surface water, though a small proportion is derived from deep wells.

The Ainsworth area is supplied with water by the Bolton Corporation Waterworks Undertaking.

During the summer the quantity of water supplied by the Irwell Valley Water Board was generally inadequate, though a supply was maintained to each dwelling house. This, and the fact that the quality of the water was from time to time unsatisfactory in certain areas of the town, was due to the most trying drought conditions experienced for many years. What had become a desperate situation was only relieved by heavy rain during October.

Fifty-three samples of water were submitted for bacteriological examination by the department, the results of which were notified to the Engineer and Manager of the Irwell Valley Water Board whose constant co-operation was much appreciated.

Mr. R. Wyllie, M.I.C.E., Engineer and Manager, has kindly provided the following particulars regarding the water supplied by the Irwell Valley Water Board:—

1959 .....	(a) Raw Water.
Examinations made during the year	Bacteriological Exams.—45. Chemical Analysis—10.
	(b) Water going into supply
	Bacteriological Exams.—135.
	Results: 2 samples unsatisfactory.
	Chemical Analysis—30.
	Results: Satisfactory.

All water provided for public supply is chlorinated and since there is a liability to plumbo-solvent action, particularly from water derived from peaty moorlands, the water is lime treated to overcome this.

One hundred and thirty-five examinations for plumbo-solvency were made and found to be mainly satisfactory.

Extensions of water mains during the year resulted in 1,379 yards of 3 in., 666 yards of 4 in. and 443 yards of 6 in. main being laid.

Mr. H. R. Davenport, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., the Engineer and Manager of Bolton Corporation Waterworks Department, has also kindly provided the following particulars with regard to water supplied to the Ainsworth area:—

- (a) The water supplied to that part of the Borough of Radcliffe which is in the area of supply of the Bolton Corporation Waterworks Undertaking was satisfactory both as regards quality and quantity.
- (b) The supply was from Springs Pressure Filters and four samples of both raw and filtered water were subjected to full chemical analysis and 122 samples of raw and 132 samples of filtered water to bacteriological examination by the Borough Analyst. The results showed that the filtered and treated water was of excellent quality, B. Coli being absent in almost all cases in 100 mls. Where 100 per cent bacteriological purity was not obtained, a further sample taken proved to be satisfactory.
- (c) From tests made weekly the water was shown to have no significant plumbo-solvent action.
- (d) No action was required to be taken in respect of any form of contamination.
- (e) During the year an additional 86 yards of 3 in. water main were laid within the area.

### **Drainage and Sewerage.**

The sewerage scheme is on the combined system. The sewage disposal plant is situated off Mount Sion Road and since the 1st April, 1954, has been controlled by the Bolton and District Joint Sewerage Board. Treatment is by precipitation and filtration.

During the year 129 new houses were connected to the sewerage system.

There were 101 inspections made in connection with drainage defects and 174 complaints of blocked drains and closets were dealt with by the department. The employment of a man for the prompt release of blocked drains provides a valuable service to the public.

**Sanitary Inspections during 1959.**

Number of inspections made during the year :—

Inspections of houses, etc., including re-inspections	2,815
Defects or nuisances discovered	447
Defects or nuisances abated	324

Number of Notices served :—

(1) Informal Notices	264
(2) Statutory Notices	5

Compliance with Statutory Notices :—

All the Statutory Notices were complied with. No legal action was necessary.

**Sanitary Accommodation.**

Financial assistance has been given for the conversion of privies to fresh water closets since 1921, and a corresponding grant was sanctioned in May, 1938, for the conversion of waste water closets.

For several years the grant had been £12 or half the cost, whichever was the lower, towards the cost of each conversion. It was, however, realised during the year that this was insufficient to encourage owners to have conversions carried out in view of the increased cost of the work involved. The Council therefore agreed to increase the maximum grant payable to £15 for conversions carried out after the 1st September, 1959.

Fifty-two conversions were completed during the year and since the grant was increased, a rise in the number of conversions carried out has been noticed. It is hoped that owners of property having this type of accommodation will increasingly take advantage of the generous grant available.

The Council also provide the first dustbin free of charge to houses where ashpits are removed or converted for other purposes.

17 ashpits were converted during the year.

The following table shows the closet and ashpit accommodation at the end of 1920 and 1926, also at the end of each of the past four years, and demonstrates the conversions and additions made since the scheme came into operation in October, 1921.

	*1920	1926	1956	1957	1958	1959
Privies .....	1883	297	55	55	44	44
Pail Closets .....	260	272	67	67	63	62
Fresh Water Closets ....	2635	4979	9551	9650	9718	9833
Waste Water Closets ....	1642	1614	793	740	701	649
Wet Ashpits .....	1011	173	55	55	44	44
Dry Ashpits .... ..	909	808	235	233	222	205
Ashbins .....	1849	4289	9300	9356	9380	9481

\* The figures for 1920 do not include the districts of Outwood and Ainsworth, which were added to the Borough in 1933.

### **Atmospheric Pollution.**

This important subject received a great deal of attention during the year, and all of the 70 industrial chimneys were kept under observation.

Numerous visits were paid to boiler-houses and advice was given to boiler operators and to the factory management where necessary.

Further improvements and mechanisation of boiler plant took place throughout the town and though there is still room for improvement on some plants, where various difficulties have been experienced, the general progress in the reduction of visible atmospheric pollution from industrial sources is very marked.

Radcliffe is represented on the Manchester & District Regional Clean Air Council and is a member of the Consultative Committee for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution, Joint Scheme No. 2.

Two stations for the measurement of Sulphur Dioxide in the atmosphere were in use in the town. One apparatus is situated in the grounds of the Secondary Modern School, the other in Close Park.

Interpretation of the results suggests a high percentage of pollution from domestic premises, indicating the need for the establishment of Smoke Control areas throughout the town.

In this connection, during the latter part of the year the Council considered the domestic smoke problem and submitted



proposals to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government outlining a 5 year programme for the establishment of smoke control areas, as well as a longer term programme for establishing the whole Borough as a smoke control area.

### Rodent Control.

The rodent operator has been fully engaged during the year. Regular surveys are made and all complaints of infestation are promptly investigated and treatments carried out as required.

A free service is given to tenants of domestic properties but a charge is made for the treatment of business premises.

The following table shows the number of inspections and treatments carried out:—

	Type of Property			
	Non-agricultural			Agricultural
	Local Authority	Dwelling-houses	All other	
1. Number of properties in district	23	9777	1232	109
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of :				
(a) Notification	13	158	49	2
(b) Survey under the Act	8	316	23	31
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	2	12	2	2
3. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections	91	1329	208	88
4. Number of properties inspected (in Sect. 2) which were found to be infested by :				
(a) Rats      Major	—	—	—	—
Minor	10	108	19	4
(b) Mice     Major	—	—	—	—
Minor	11	100	31	—
5. Number of infested properties (in Sect. 4) which received treatment	21	208	50	4
6. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—

During the year the following two sewer treatments have been carried out in accordance with methods recommended by the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food:—

	First	Second
	Treatment	
Number of manholes treated ....	157	138
Number of manholes showing take of bait ....	51	37
Amount of poison bait laid ....	320 ozs.	150 ozs.
Amount of poison bait taken ....	26 ozs.	18 ozs.

The sewer treatments are a most important aspect of Rodent Control and though it appears impossible to eliminate rats from the sewers entirely, the treatments referred to kept the rat population in the sewers down to reasonable numbers.

#### **Disinfestation.**

Advice and assistance is given to all occupiers of infested premises who seek our help regarding the eradication of bugs, fleas, cockroaches, etc.

Treatment methods using either liquid D.D.T. or D.D.T. powder vary according to circumstances.

Fifty-eight premises were disinfested during the year.

#### **Disinfection.**

Disinfection of premises following the notification of infectious disease is carried out by formalin spray or formalin vapour. 53 such premises were disinfected during the year.

Infected bedding and articles suitable for steam disinfection are dealt with at the steam disinfection station situated at the sewage works.

### **FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.**

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

PREMISES	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	15	9	--	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .....	184	105	—	—
(iii) Other Premises under the Acts (excluding out-workers' Premises) .....	8	8	—	—
TOTAL .....	207	122	—	—

## 2. Cases in which Defects were found:

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found.			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Re-medied	Referred To H.M. In- spectors	By H.M. In- spectors	were Instituted
Want of cleanliness (S.1.) ....	5	5	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences—					
(a) Insufficient (S.7.) ....	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	5	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Home-work) .....	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .....	11	11	—	2	—

### Outworkers.

There are no factories in the area employing outworkers, but notifications were received from other districts giving the names and addresses of nine outworkers employed for the making of wearing apparel. All the premises were inspected and conditions were found to be satisfactory.



**Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.**

There are four premises registered within the district where rag flock or other filling materials are used in the manufacture of bedding, toys, etc. and two premises licensed where such filling materials are manufactured.

Inspections showed that these premises and the conditions existing were satisfactory.

**Pet Animals Act, 1951.**

Two licences were granted during the year for the keeping of a pet shop.

The Act seeks to control the conditions under which pet animals are kept for sale.

**Mortuary.**

The Mortuary which is now extremely well equipped was used on 12 occasions.

## **SECTION E. HOUSING.**

**Statistics.**

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(i) By the local authority ....	Houses	50
	Flats	16
(ii) By other local authorities ....	Nil.	
(iii) By other bodies or persons ....	Houses	63

1. Inspections of dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ....	240
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ....	337
(2) Dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit :	
(a) Number found during year ....	117
(b) Total number (or estimated number) existing at end of year ....	84
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit ....	99

2. Houses Demolished :—  
In Clearance Areas :

		Displaced during year		
		Houses Demolished	Persons	Families
(1)	Houses unfit for human habitation ....	74	192	66
(2)	Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc. ....	—	—	—
(3)	Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957....	—	11	5
Not in Clearance Areas :				
(4)	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957 ....	1	7	3
(5)	Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health ....	—	—	—
(6)	Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts ....	—	—	—
(7)	Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders....	—	—	—

3. Unfit Houses Closed :—

Number

(1)	Under Section 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957 ....	4	11	4
(2)	Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957 ....	—	—	—
(3)	Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957 ....	—	—	—

5. **Housing Act, 1949 and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958—Improvement grants, etc.**

	PRIVATE BODIES OR INDIVIDUALS		LOCAL AUTHORITY	
	No. of Schemes	No. of Dwell- ing houses or other Build- ings affected	No. of Schemes	No. of Dwell- ing houses or other Build- ings affected
Action during the year :-				
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority .....	42	42	—	—
(b) Approved by local authority .....	42	42	—	—
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry .....	—	—	—	—
(d) Finally approved by Ministry ....	—	—	—	—
(e) Work completed .....	38	38	—	—
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above .....	—	—	—	—

(g) Any other action taken under the Act  
(give brief particulars). None.

**House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959—Standard Grants:—**

	No. of Schemes.	No. of Dwellings or other Buildings affected.
Action during year :-		
(a) Submitted to local authority .....	36	36
(b) Approved by local authority .....	36	36
(c) Work completed .....	9	9

**Rent Act, 1957.**

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

(1) Number of applications for certificates ....	8
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates ....	1
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates ....	7
(a) in respect of some but not all defects ....	5
(b) in respect of all defects ....	2
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ....	4

(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil.
(6) Number of Certificates issued ....	3
Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates.	
(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates ....	17
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	5
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection ....	1
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority ....	26

### SECTION F.

#### Inspection and Supervision of Food.

##### Food Premises.

Five hundred and one inspections of food premises were carried out to ensure compliance with the standards required by the Food Hygiene Regulations. Informal notices covering all defects or contraventions were served upon the persons concerned where necessary.

The number of food premises, by type of business, in the district at the end of the year was as follows:—

General grocers and provision dealers ....	102
Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.) ....	22
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game, etc.)	1
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and pre-served meats, tripe, etc.) ....	41
Bakers and/or confectioners ....	39
Fried fish shops ....	27
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc. ....	59
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack-bars and similar catering establishments ....	89
Others ....	5

##### Milk Supply.

Number of distributors registered by the Local Authority and operating from:—

(a) Dairies	7
(b) Shops	94
(c) Premises outside the district	19

The following licences were issued under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, for the sale of milk within the district:—

Tuberculin Tested	19
Pasteurised	34
Sterilised	91

#### Registered Food Premises.

The number of food premises, by type of business, registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, at the end of the year was as follows:—

	Number Registered	Number of Inspections
Sale of Ice-cream	112	80
Manufacture of Ice-cream	3	3
Preparation or manufacture of Sausages	22	44

The following table shows the amount of food inspected and condemned by the department.

Class of food.	No. of tins, bottles, jars, etc.	Weight				
		tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
Fruit	93		1	2	25	15½
Fish	46			1	9	10½
Meat	84			3	7	6
Corned Beef	11			1	5	11
Ham	28		1	1	21	0
Milk	6				7½ pints.	
Soup	190		1	3	2	0
Vegetables	113			3	8	8½
Frozen Eggs	3			1	16	0
Chilled Meat					25	0
Assorted Biscuits			4	3	17	0
Chocolate				1	12	6
Sugar Confectionery			2	0	25	8
Walnuts				2	0	0
	574		15	3	8	1½

**FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1938—1955.****Samples obtained during 1959.**

The Lancashire County Council are responsible for the sampling of food and drugs under the above Acts and I am indebted to Dr. S. C. Gawne, County Medical Officer of Health, for the following particulars of samples taken within the district.

A total of 139 samples was obtained, consisting of 82 samples of milk (two of which were Channel Island milk) and 57 others comprising :—

3 Treacle	3 Pickles
1 Malt extract	2 Ice-cream
2 Sauce	3 Salt
1 Soup, canned	2 Custard Powder
1 Camphorated oil	2 Tea
3 Butter	3 Compound codeine tablets
3 Fish, canned	1 Coffee
4 Honey	2 Olive oil
2 Semolina	2 Fruit, canned
2 Dried milk	1 Breakfast cereal
2 Cod liver oil B.P.	1 Table jelly
2 Compound syrup of hypo-phosphites	4 Ground Almonds
1 Margarine	2 British wine
1 Flour	1 Parrishes Chemical food



The samples were submitted to the County Analyst for analysis and were reported to be genuine with the exception of the four samples detailed below :—

Type	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
Camphorated oil	Contained artificial colouring matter. This is not official in Camphorated Oil B.P.	Vendor communi- cated with.
Formal Milk	Fat content 2.90%, deficient 3.3%	Vendor notified.
Coffee (complaint)	Contained a dead adult cockroach, a young cockroach, a piece of "dried out" raw ham or bacon weighing 0.55 gm. and eight animal hairs of the nature of cat hairs.	Purchaser and shopkeeper inter- viewed.
Treacle	Contained 21 parts per million copper. Recommended limit is 20 parts per million.	No action taken.

### BYELAWS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

July, 1939.—Byelaw for Regulating the Emission of Black Smoke.

Dec., 1949.—Byelaw with respect to The Sale of Contraceptives in Slot Machines.

Feb., 1950.—Byelaws with respect to Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air.

Dec., 1952.—Byelaws relating to the Radcliffe Public Libraries.

Mar., 1954.—Building Byelaws.

Aug., 1956.—Byelaws for Good Rule and Government and Prevention of Nuisances.

Mar., 1958.—Byelaws relating to Pleasure Grounds. Byelaws amending the Building Byelaws in relation to smoke prevention.

June, 1958.—Supplementary Public Library Byelaws.

June, 1958.—Building Byelaws Smoke Prevention.







